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ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 15,397, 號八十九百三千五萬一第 日四十月七年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1907. 四拜禮 號二十二月八年七零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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BIRTH.
On August 20th at No. 5, Queen's Gardens, Hongkong, the wife of JAMES D. DANNY, of Chin-king, of a son.

LONDON OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 22ND, 1907.

The reward of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt cannot fail to be forthcoming. His name is sure to figure in some early Honours list, in consequence of his labours as Chairman of the recent Commission, as well as of much other work he has accomplished for the benefit of the community. Our confidence is not shaken by the recent references to the buying and selling of British honours, for both Parties do include a deserving case now and then in their lists of rewards, perhaps to make them look honest. But whether Sir EDWARD A. HEWITT be a title familiar to us sooner or later, the gentleman who ought to bear it is enjoying even now a certain reward, in the practically unanimous approval of the civil population, who admire his abilities and respect his character. No officially bestowed title could be a prouder one than a general verdict that a publicist is a fearlessly honest advocate of all he believes to be right and fair, and the Hon. Mr. HEWITT has established his claim to that at least. The new Governor has arrived on the heels of an indisputable crisis in the history of the Sanitary Board. The Commission's report was like the fiat of an eminent specialist; the patient must undergo a certain operation; or succumb. The officialdom of Hongkong, if we may pursue the piky

parallel, is in the position of the Christian-Science devotee, who tries to persuade the patient that there is nothing really the matter with him except imaginary ills. Bribery and corruption? Well, yes, in such cases of fracture we do call in a medical practitioner, but for the usual immaterial ailments, we prefer the faith cure. Everything would be all right in our happy family if only Messrs. HEWITT, HOOPER and HUMPHREYS would have more faith. So we can imagine the Mother Eddys of our local bureaucracy talking, for they have assured us, as a matter of fact, that the ordinances relating to the administration of sanitary matters are practically perfect. No one outside the bureaucracy dreams of swallowing that, and all are waiting to see if the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been led by the nose to the point of making a laughingstock of our expensive but able enquiry. Meanwhile the Hon. Mr. HEWITT has found the test case. The draft estimates, or rather the method of their presentation, provided him with a *corpus belli*, and he made a good beginning in the good fight that most surely come.

HONGKONG is largely interested in capital punishment at the moment. To say nothing of the still uncharged murderer of the woman found in a trunk in the baggage room of the steamer *Monteagle*, there are the four Indians convicted nearly a month ago of killing one of their fellow countrymen at West Point, and now the three Chinese convicted of the murder of a fireman at Messrs. Watson's aerated-water works. Seven men under sentence of death, and one who, according to public opinion, ought to be. We had a triple execution not very long ago, which was carried out regardless of a petition by sentimentalists; but a quadruple and a triple execution in one month would not be a very edifying beginning of Sir FREDERICK LUGARD's reign as Governor of the Colony. It is quite possible that nothing of the sort will happen, however. The police confirm the report that the sentence upon the convicted Indians has been commuted to imprisonment for life. We are considerably surprised at this, because it seemed to be a very atrocious case, and so far as we could judge, the CHIEF JUSTICE inclined to mercy only on the technical objection that the so-called "King's Evidence" was not *pro forma*. Another surprising feature is that the reprieve should have been made just when we were changing Governors, and that without being officially notified in the Gazette or elsewhere. So far as we know, the only announcement the public has had was the tentative report in the *Daily Press*, which has been only indirectly confirmed as a result of our enquiries. Our convictions as to what is best for the community in such cases may have made us appear bloodthirsty to the humane, so we will hasten to acquiesce in the treatment of these Indians. But now comes the question, what of the three Chinese at present under sentence? If those Indians are to get off with imprisonment, we demand similar indulgence for the Chinese. Just compare the two cases: The Indians went to murder and rob, robbery being the motive. The jury had no doubt of it. The stabbing of the Chinese fireman was a different matter. He was let us say, a severe taskmaster, and his assailants undoubtedly went to be revenged upon him. No one can say they went deliberately to take his life, however. There was a fight, in which the man was more than holding his own. He was actually holding a prisoner one of the convicted men, at the moment one of the others rushed in and used the knife. The man whom he held, and who could do nothing either to hurt or help him, certainly is less deserving of the extreme penalty than the villains who went to steal the saving of one of their compatriots, and slew him ruthlessly to that end. It may be in bad taste to plead that justice be relentless; it may be mendacious to plead that it be forgiving; but most people expect it to be consistent as is humanly possible.

The plague total at date is 219 cases.

Mr. Stuart J. Faller, American Vice-Consul General, left on Tuesday for an outing in Japan.

A box containing 1,000 sovereigns, which was in course of transit, has been accidentally dropped overboard from the s.s. "Finn" in Suva Harbour.

The four Indians who were found guilty of the murder of a fellow countryman by a jury at the July Criminal Sessions, and who were sentenced to death by His Honour the Chief Justice, have been reprieved, and it is understood that the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

It is announced in our business columns that Messrs. Rosario and Co. have tendered their resignation as the Hongkong agents of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Madrid, and will cease to act in that capacity at the end of the present month. It is also announced that the Agency will be transferred to Messrs. Arratón y Aparicio and Co.

Mr. Sheldon Hooper was inadvertently reported in our columns yesterday as having said, when moving a reference of a certain matter back to the Governor-in-Council, that he had ascertained that it would be distasteful to have the matter referred back. The negative was inadvertently omitted in our report. It should have read: "It would not be distasteful."

At the Supreme Court yesterday when the selected jurors were called two of them happened to be Japanese. The first was asked—Can you speak English? He replied—A little. Then the Chief Justice enquired—Do you understand it? The man answered "no," and he was released from service. Mr. Matsuda was the second. In reply to the questions from the Bench he could speak English, but he did not think he could understand all that was said. He was also exempted.

According to *The Reader*, the highest price ever given for a single stamp is £1,875, which was paid by the German Postal Museum in 1902 for a specimen of the 21, blue *Maritima*. In 1904 the Prince of Wales bought at auction another specimen of this rare stamp for £1,450. The rarest stamp in the world is the one-cent British Guiana, 1856, of which only one specimen is known to exist. This is in the possession of M. Le Roncière de l'Épée, of Paris. The rarest stamp in the world is probably the (used) Hongkong one-cent stamp exposed in a shop in Queen's Road for sale at 25 cents!

The Netherlands India law forbids the importation of British dollars, Mexican dollars, and foreign silver pieces into Java. The aim is to defeat the designs of counterfeiters, who, because of the low price of silver, might be tempted to coin these alien pieces into guilders. The framers of the law never thought of including copper coin, and as artificial Chinaman has taken advantage of this shortcoming in the law to import copper coin from Singapore into Java, with the object of passing them off for Dutch copper money among the simple Javanese of the interior.

The Chinese Government has decided to make the city of Kashgar, in Chinese Turkestan, an open port for international trade. Before the Japanese victories over Russia in 1904-5, Kashgar, Yarkand, Yengkiel and Hotan, four of the wealthiest cities of Western Chinese Turkestan, were earmarked by the Muscovites as a future possession. They so dominated the local Chinese authorities there that prior to this no one ever ventured to suggest the open door in that region, because, perhaps, the door was open to Russian subjects without stint, while other nationalities were practically barred. For Russian goods filled the markets of Kashgar and having special privileges could always undersell Italian goods. The Indian merchants who crossed the Himalaya and Hindukush mountains, therefore, brought but little piece-goods to Chinese Turkestan, India being the principal import, and took back to India the well-known narcotic called *bang* in exchange.

Under the heading "Bad News for Merchants," the *Strait Times* publishes a telegram dated London, August 10, which says:—"The Liverpool Journal of Commerce publishes a statement to the effect that the freight war between British and German Shipping Companies trading with the Far East has been settled amicably. It is stated that the competing companies have agreed to fix rates of freight to and from the East on a higher basis. It is just possible the foundation for this was the raising of passenger fares. Our contemporary commented:—This wire is scarcely explicit, as inquiries locally fail to confirm the report of any freight war in the Far East. In all probability, the settlement referred to in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce is that of the freight war which, some time since, was carried on by the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company and the British India S. N. Company against the Hansa line of steamers from ports of North Europe to India and Burma. Rates of freight were reduced to a minimum, so that the report of settlement of the war, which, for some time, has been expected, will be welcomed by those interested in shipping though the benefits derived are not likely to have the least effect upon shipping charges in Singapore. Conversely, the news is not likely to be welcomed by shippers."

COAL-MINES IN MANCHURIA.

H.E. Viceroy Ito Shih-chang of Manchuria has drawn up the following rules in regard to the working of coal-mines on both sides of the Mukden-Anlung and Port Arthur-Changchun lines with the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, viz:—
1.—All the coal-mines either opened or unopened on both sides of the above two lines are to be opened by a Sino-Japanese Company (which will be established shortly with equal Chinese and Japanese capital) at Mukden. In case one party does not wish to work the mine then the other party is at liberty to do so itself without co-operation.
2.—The agreement of this Sino-Japanese Mining Company is to be drawn up on the basis of the existing agreement concluded between Mr. Jadot, Belgian merchant, and the Viceroy of Chihli for the working of the coal-mine at Linchéng-shien.
3.—This Sino-Japanese Mining Company is to be treated on equal terms with any other foreign company with which the Government may contract for the working of coal-mines in any other part of the country.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, August 19th.

The *New York Herald* publishes an interview with Mr. Taft regarding the report that Japan might purchase the Philippines. Mr. Taft said he knew perfectly well that Japan does not want to purchase the Philippines, and that the United States will never sell them.

THE JAPANESE CRUISERS IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, August 19th.

The *Ten Kuba* and *Chikuma* have arrived at Lisbon, and the King of Portugal and Admiral Iijima have exchanged most cordial toasts at a banquet.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

LONDON, August 19th.

Cholera has broken out in Russian Poland.

THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, August 19th.

General Botha's diamond motion has been adopted by 420 to 19.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 19th.

The Moors attacked Casablanca yesterday morning. A French detachment assumed the offensive under cover of shell fire from the warships. The Kadys lacked ammunition and charged home with swords. Two French were killed and three wounded. The loss of the tribesmen is probably heavy.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

THE QSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

TOKYO, August 16th.

It is alleged at Nagasaki that the Qsaka Shosen Kaisha is purchasing the "Tartar" and the "Athenia" from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and will assign them to its Indian service.

The Qsaka Shosen Kaisha steamer "Makura Maru" is reported missing on the way to Chimuampo from Osmulpo.

THE "WIK" ON FIRE.

TOKYO, August 16th.

The steamer "Wik" (Messrs. Siemens & Co.) bound for Shanghai, caught fire at Matsuzaki, Izu Province, and is now drifting. The Captain and thirty-one others have been rescued by fishermen and landed. Ships are being taken to beach the vessel. The damage done is considerable.

MILE A MINUTE AT SEA.

A NEW GLIDING BOAT.

Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, a fairly well-known American inventor claims to have designed and built a boat, or gliding craft, which will solve the problem of going sixty miles an hour at sea, and bring New York, when the model is perfected, within thirty hours of Liverpool. One big newspaper to-day devotes almost a page to illustrations of Mr. Hewitt's boat, and his claims to establishing the biggest record in the annals of speed.

In appearance Mr. Hewitt's boat is a model, which is capable of holding two men, hardly looks like a boat, but it is a water-horse structure nevertheless, and is propelled by a gasoline motor, working a screw. It is really a development of the well-known catamaran type of boat of the Fiji Islanders but instead of parallel logs of soft timber, sugar-shed arrangements are attached to the hull of the vessel, by means of which the catamaran glides over the water. They are well-constructed steel plates taking the place of the logs of timber in the catamaran, and these plates are attached to the craft by steel arms.

Looking at Mr. Hewitt's boat in dry dock you are quite prepared to hear him explain that he had really succeeded to build a flying machine of the aeroplane type, and that he accidentally invented his gliding craft. Many people may refuse to take his ideas seriously, but he claims to have gone 33 miles an hour at sea with one man aboard, and with a two-hundred foot model he guarantees a mile a minute. Some American experts in marine propulsion say that Mr. Hewitt has hit the bull's-eye this time, and should be encouraged to continue his experiments. If he cannot apply the idea to big liners, he may, it is said, construct a craft of lightning speed which would be snapped up by the Navy for war purposes. To hit a boat going at 60 miles an hour would be practically impossible. Mr. Hewitt intends to experiment until he attains perfection.

In the meantime the turbine engineers of the new Canadian "Lusitania" and "Mauretania," which are going to regain for England the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, need not be alarmed just yet. Mr. Hewitt may make a mile-a-minute gliding model, but many problems must be solved if his invention is to be applied to a mile-a-minute gliding liner, although he is hopeful of accomplishing that also before long, if anybody will fund the money.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 21st August.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

LEAVE TO APPEAL.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Gardiner, moved for leave to appeal to the Full Court from the judgment of His Honour the Puisne Judge of the 15th instant in which he decided that Lai Chi-chin was a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm. In reply to the Chief Justice he suggested that as there was not time that morning to discuss the merits of the application that it stand over till the end of October.

The Chief Justice said the only condition could be that security be given and that the appeal come on in seven days.

The Court decided to hear the application next Wednesday.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given. The Puisne Judge—Security in all three suits, for the amount of the judgment debt and the costs. I have just given three judgments against him this morning.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

A PECULIAR CASE.

Lam Hing, indicted on two counts of robbery with violence in the New Territory last August pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled: Messrs. L. V. Langstein, R. R. Orbell, E. L. Hughes, E. Shaw, J. Manners, Jas. Young and E. W. White.

The Attorney-General, in outlining the case for the prosecution, stated that the prosecutor was a farmer living at Taipingshan. At ten o'clock on the day in question he heard a knock at his door and on opening it was confronted by a number of men who seized him and dragged him into the house. The prosecutor knew the prisoner and he was the only one of his assailants whom he recognised. They searched the house and found nothing of value went to the house next door occupied by the daughter of the farmer, dragging him with them. They searched this house and succeeded in getting £76, the money of the prosecutor. This they took and went off. Next day the prisoner was recognised by a grocer, in another village. His clothes were muddy, a condition which corresponded with the reported facts. Next day the prosecutor made a report to the police who noticed that he had blood marks on his head and face, showing he had been assaulted. When the prisoner was arrested, both the grocer and the farmer identified him among a dozen men. A curious feature of the case was that, though both the farmer and the grocer saw this man after the affair, they did not give him up to the police and proceedings were taken only this month.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 20th.

His Excellency the Governor celebrated his birthday anniversary on Friday, and upwards of two hundred residents of Macao joined in the celebrations at a pleasant function hastily organised by the Military Club. It appears that the Committee only became aware the day before that Aug. 16th was an interesting date in His Excellency's private calendar, and the invitations were consequently not issued until the morning of the 16th. Had they been issued earlier the attendance would doubtless have been much larger than it actually was, for His Excellency is generally respected and esteemed in the Colony.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF THE CITY.
A rumour is current that the interests of the Macao Electric Company are to be transferred to the China Light and Power Co. of which Messrs. Shawan, Tomes and Co. of your part are the general managers. If the rumour is correct we may now confidently look forward to seeing the city better lighted than it is.

NO DEMAND FOR GAMBLING MONOPOLIES.
No fewer than four Monopolies are waiting syndicates to take them up. The

Pu-pin has been up for tender twice, but the tender was so low (\$36,000 per annum for three years) that it was not accepted. The holders of the San-pin and the Paep-pin monopolies lost Saturday broke their contracts and the security, amounting to \$53,000 has become forfeit to the Government. This afternoon the Santa Casa de Misericordia Lottery was up for tender, but no offers were received. All this, I submit, shows that business is not in a flourishing condition over here.

THE POLICE FORCE.

That more policemen are needed in the City continues to be obvious, and as the merchants voluntarily pay a special police tax, the Government should see that the police force is kept up to a proper standard of strength and efficiency.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Aberloar* left Keelung on Tuesday the 20th inst. and is due here to-day at 3 p.m. The A.L. str. *Austria* left Shanghai for this port on the 21st inst. a.m., and is due here on the 24th inst.

The India-China str. *Kamsang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 20th inst. at 6 p.m. and is due here on 26th inst. The P. & O. str. *Socotra* left Singapore for this port on the 20th inst. at 6 p.m. The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* arrived Nagasaki at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 20th inst., and left again at 2 a.m. Wednesday for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m. today.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Nagasaki at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 20th inst., and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at noon to-day.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, August 21st.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAGLAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

THE STOWAWAY AND HIS ABETTOR.

Wong Hok-lau, the servant from H.M.S. *King Alfred*, who was remanded on a charge of stowing away on the s.s. *Mercedes* at Hakodate, Japan, and the storekeeper and first fireman of that vessel, who were charged with aiding and abetting him, again appeared before his Worship. Each of the three defendants was fined \$25.

LARCENY.

A coolie, who was caught in the act of stealing clothing and jewellery, the property of three persons residing in a malated at Shaui-wan Road, was sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

CREATING A COAL DEALER.

The master of a shop in Tai Wong Street, Wanchai, was placed in the dock on a charge of larceny of coal. He went aboard a coal boat to purchase some cinders. A price was arranged, and the money paid, and it was agreed that he should procure more to carry the stuff away. Besides taking away the cinders he left with a quantity of coal. The theft, however, was subsequently discovered, and on being proved before the Magistrate the defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$50, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment.

DELAYING A TRAMCAR.

Five track coolies appeared before his Worship charged with delaying a tramcar in Arnsford Street. The truck was heavily laden with cargo, and it was given in evidence that it was the master's duty to have procured sufficient men to pull it. This, however, he failed to do, the result being that the truck got stuck on the tram line and a tram was delayed for five minutes. The master of the truck was fined \$5, and the other coolies discharged.

AN EXTRADITION APPLICATION.

Mr. G. R. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, applied on behalf of the Chinese Government for the extradition of Hu Ki-shing who is alleged to have committed murder and armed robbery within the jurisdiction of China. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kung Sing, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Morrell stated that the accused was charged with armed robbery, not murder, but he would have to refer to the fact that he committed murder as well. He was alleged to have committed robbery at the family house of a family at Ha Un Hong village on April 16th, this year. The story for the prosecution was that on the date in question, at about 10 o'clock at night this family, composed of eight persons, went to bed, the master bolting the door before retiring. Early on the following morning, at about 1.30 a.m., the household was awakened by a hammering at the door, which was shortly afterwards broken in. Two men entered, one carrying a revolver and the other armed with a sword and bearing a torch. These two men went into the room where the children were sleeping, seized them, pulled off their jade bangles, and guarded them, while thirteen or fourteen other men entered the house, and ransacked the place. It was alleged that the defendant was one of the men who entered with the last lot. Some of these were armed, and it was alleged the defendant was armed with a revolver and a sword. All of them had torches, so the premises were well lighted. Defendant asked the head of the house where he kept his money, and the master spoke to him, calling him by name. He pointed out where the money was, and asked the accused to spare his life. The defendant said he had not found enough money, and shot him. The master died from the wound about two hours afterwards. Then there was a noise of firearms outside, and the defendant called upon the other men to disperse. They left, taking with them clothing, jewellery and money amounting to about \$3,000.

Evidence was called, and the case adjourned.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Lai Shing, building contractor of 63, Queen's Road East, was charged with offering a bribe of \$3 to a clerk at the Central Police Station. The case was remanded.

POLICE ATTACKED WITH KNIVES.

At two o'clock yesterday morning Constable Herrie, accompanied by an Indian sergeant, landed at the turbulent locality of Saiwan, which borders on Chinese territory, for the purpose of executing an opium warrant. A number of Hoklo fishermen were gathered together in the marshes where the police presented themselves. Constable Herrie explained the object of their visit, searched the premises, found a quantity of opium and told the inmates that he intended to arrest them. As soon as he attempted to lay hold of the man, however, two of them drew knives. But this did not deter the police. They endeavoured to secure their men, and ultimately succeeded, but not before they had received several nasty cuts. When the Indian sergeant secured his man, the fisherman endeavoured to escape by cutting off his queue, but was unsuccessful. When the other inmates saw two of their comrades arrested, instead of continuing the fight they fled, but the two arrested were brought to Hongkong safely, and placed in the dock. When his Worship heard the evidence he sentenced each to fourteen days' imprisonment.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

Atch Yux, watchman on the s.s. *Po Cung*, was charged with feloniously killing and slaying one Leung Wan on a launch in the harbour. The defendant is alleged to have pushed deceased down the hold, the latter receiving injuries which subsequently resulted in his death. The case was remanded and the defendant admitted to bail in the sum of \$500.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 1906.

THE PRESIDENT'S ESCAPE.

The French capital has once more become an ideal place with the late arrival of summer, but its inhabitants—at least all those who can afford it—are busy packing up ready to go to the seaside. Hotel-proprietors no longer look as happy as they did: so long as the October-like weather prevailed, they were cheerful and unusually busy, as visitors remained in town, but now that thousands have taken their departure, they no longer rub their hands with joy. They have not much to grumble at, for their "business" have been remarkably good this year. They alone reaped a rich harvest out of the recent inclement weather. The capital is still crowded with visitors from all parts who came purposely for the *Fête Nationale*. The attempt on the life of President Fallières by a lunatic—a naval gunner now under lock and key—still left Sunday's rejoicing, and though there were the usual round of festivities—dancing, singing, eating and drinking from entry to the Opera, and the letting loose of the beggars—the only day on which merchants are allowed to do just as they like, provided they behave themselves—the narrow escape of the President of the Republic was the topic of everybody, and caused a certain amount of uneasiness. Though it was the first time that such a disastrous attempt had been made upon so inflexible a President as M. Fallières, one's thoughts went back to poor M. Carnot, and the attempt to blow up President Loubet while driving out with the young King of Spain. The review at Longchamps, which, in consequence of the intense heat took place at 8.30 a.m. was a mere brilliant spectacle than over it was on his return from witnessing that over-pleasing night and while about to enter the Elysée Palace, that two shots were fired point blank at M. Fallières, but which fortunately missed their mark.

A LAME SYNDICATE.

The General Syndicate of French Cripples promises shortly to be an accomplished fact. The idea originated with an *estropié* or Cripple at Marseilles, who gained his living partly by the limited activities practised by those who are afflicted like him, and partly by begging, and the idea was to protect the genuine cripple against the *charlatan* or impostor, so well known in France, and whose tricks have been revealed in a most interesting work, entitled *Paris qui ment* or "Fogging Paris," by Louis Paulhan. But like the Revolution and many other movements which started on the Canebiere, the Cripples' Syndicate could not restrict itself to Marseilles; and the movement has now reached the capital from which an effort is being made to form a General Confederation of all the cripples in France, who are genuinely incapable of earning a living save by the appeal to the sympathy of the public. The head of the movement is M. Pousinieu, who lost both his legs through an accident in 1888 when 23 years of age and who now walks about the streets on crutches with a barrel organ. Meanwhile, the leader of the movement in Marseilles, a M. François Rosin, is coming to Paris on foot, in order to confer with his Paris friend, and is "whipping up" the cripples he finds in the towns and villages en route to make them join the movement.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

The statistics just issued by the Customs Department show that the imports for the first six months of the present year amounted in value to 3,094,133,000 francs, as compared with 3,843,713,000 francs in the first six months of 1906, and the exports to 2,760,593,000 francs, as compared with 2,523,934,000 francs. May this prosperous state of things continue for the sake of French trade.

THE ITCH FOR LIMELIGHT?

The contemplated retiring from the Army of "Martyr Dreyfus," has once more brought that officer's name into prominence, while again stirring up muddy water. The report that Major Dreyfus is about to resign his position in the Artillery Regiment at Vincennes, and retire from the Army altogether has caused a great sensation. It will be remembered that the ex-prisoner of the *Ille d'Orléans* (Devil's Island), after his restitution by the High Court, was raised from the rank of captain to major, to which he would have had the right by virtue of his seniority; the arrears of pay were paid up in full, and he was decorated with the Legion of Honour, and received the "accolade" of his superiors before the assembled regiments. All this but little compensated the unfortunate man for the years of moral and physical torture which he went through, though the Major expressed himself satisfied at the time. The chief reason for Major Dreyfus' contemplated retirement is, that after the rehearsal of the Rennes Court-martial's judgment, the officer finds that he has not met with the consideration at the hands of the authorities to which he has a right. His best friend Colonel Picquart was appointed General and made Minister of War. Dreyfus is now an elderly man, yet he is still merely a major, while others who were twelve years ago his juniors are lieutenant colonels. Dreyfus claims that he has a right to the rank of lieutenant colonel now, and General Picquart, Minister of War, has been bombarded by his friends to consider his claims. In answer to it, the General states the door in the face of his former protégé, he will have none of it, for he maintains that if he agreed to the request it would open up again the "Affaire Dreyfus" and this must be avoided at all costs. Limelight almost seems to have become necessary to the Major.

FRANKLIN'S HOUSE.

Will any American millionaire come over to Paris and do a good action? An opportunity now presents itself for perpetuating the memory of Benjamin Franklin, whose house is for sale. The mansion in question is the one which the

great American built for himself, when Ambassador to France, in the Rue de Pontreuve, close to the fashionable Faubourg St. Honoré and the Palais de l'Elysée where President Fallières resides. The house, which bears an inscription, "Benjamin Franklin," and a medallion portrait of the celebrated man, is of undoubted authenticity, for it is mentioned in numerous works of the period. Still another claim to historical interest possessed by the house is that for a time it was the residence of General Bonaparte, and Josephine and Hortense de Beauharnais. They moved to Malmesbury, and afterwards to Versailles, while Franklin moved to his country house at Passy—where a monument was erected to him last year. The fine substantial house in the Rue de Pontreuve, which is in the hands of a firm of house agents, is in spite of its age, in excellent preservation.

AL FRESCO PLAYING.

Paris is at all said and done to have its open-air theatre. An artist and impresario, M. de Saint-Croix, has applied to the municipality for the concession, for the purpose of open-air performances, of the famous amphitheatre Lutèce in the Place Monge, behind the Pantheon, which dates from the 2nd or 3rd century of the Christian era, and the ruins of which were some years ago considerably restored. The Commission of Old Paris decided in 1903 that there was nothing against such performances, and as the various committees have reported favourably it only remains for the Council to pass the project—which it will undoubtedly do before long. M. de St. Croix will have to raise a capital of 300,000 francs and deposit a guarantee, when the ancient amphitheatre will be handed over to him on a three years' lease. Performances will be given from May 1 to August 31, beginning next year, as it is too late to begin this year. M. Catulle Mendès, the poet, is, by the way elaborating a plan for an open-air theatre at St. Germain, where he himself lived in aristocratic villa on the edge of the great famous forest. His theatre would be on the terrace, where one has the purest air, and the most beautiful view to be had anywhere so near Paris.

MORE BLOODSHED IN KOREA.

It is our painful duty to note another case of bloodshed, more or less of which has been expected as inevitable, yet which is after all useless. The scene was Kangwha Island. On the 16th inst. Captain Kokura in command of a detachment of our troops, accompanied by the Korean Commander of the native Battalion at Suwon, of which he was instructor, proceeded to that island which the party reached at 4 p.m. His mission, it seems need be said, was to disband the Korean garrison there and distribute gratuities among them. Captain Kokura had scarcely ordered his men to land when some fifty Korean troops poured a shower of volleys upon our troops. The latter, however, forced their way ashore, and soon occupied a point in the north of the island. The Koreans multitudes retreated to the town of Kangwha where they were joined by some 300 rioters. Under cover of the city walls they offered stubborn resistance to our detachment until the following morning inflicting comparatively great loss on us. During the 10th our casualties were 4 men and 1 seaman killed; 5 men, 3 seamen wounded, and 1 non-commissioned officer missing. On receipt of the news the Army Headquarters ordered Akashi in command of two infantry companies, two machine guns and 14 engineers, an officer included, to haste to the disturbed scene. Major Akashi left Yongsan at 6.30 a.m. on the 11th, and was joined at Chemulpo by a portion of our garrison at that port. The first batch of the reinforcements arrived at the island at 5.30 p.m. by the *Hiroshima Maru*, the remainder effecting their landing thirty minutes later. According to a reliable source that island is now wholly occupied by our troops at 8 a.m. on Sunday, and Koreans who took refuge on the outbreak began to return to their homes at noon on the same day.

A later report says that six hundred rioters armed with rifles or swords are running away and that the police officers and missionaries are discussing with the military the immediate measures to be taken for the quick restoration of order.

The casualties on the Korean side were estimated yesterday at some thirty. Japanese casualties were 5 men and 1 seaman killed, and 21 wounded of whom one subsequently succumbed to his wounds.

The Commander of the military garrison at Kangwha Island, a Lieutenant, arrived here on Saturday last and his officer, a Sub-Lieutenant on Sunday. Both of them presented themselves at the War Office immediately upon their arrival at Yongsan and swore to have had no connection with the present trouble. They were ordered to go to Suwon and subsequently to return to Kangwha and endeavour to restore order.

A posse of Japanese policemen left here early Saturday morning and joined at Chemulpo by a detachment of their comrades there, hastily for Kangwha. —*Seoul Press*, 13 August.

CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

On August 13th was issued a Decree in the name of the Emperor Dowager in response to a joint memorial from Prince Ching and his colleagues asking that the Ministry be appointed to investigate the Department for the examination of the principles of modern politics and Government be given the special duty of drawing up a Constitution, and that the work of deliberating over affairs of State be amalgamated with the duties of the Grand Secretariat. With regard to the said memorial Her Majesty states that when the Department for the Examination of the principles of modern Politics and Government was established prior to this, the object, of course, was to prepare the way for Constitutional Government. It is, therefore, important for the purpose in view that the regulations and *modus operandi* that will be arrived at should be in the hands of ministers whose special duty it will be to attend to them. The name of the department will therefore be changed to the Department for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government. Pending the establishment of a Parliament the Prince and Ministers of the Grand Council coupled with the original Assistant Minister of the first-named department shall be given the duty of investigating, examining and writing out the scheme. The duty that all upon the Grand Councilors and Grand Secretaries to confer with the Ministers of State Affairs shall now be relegated to the Grand Secretariat (Inner Cabinet).

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON SHIPPING RINGS.

The Royal Commission on Shipping Rings resumed its sittings on July 16, at Winchester House, St. James's-square, London, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Cohen, M.C. Evidence was given by Mr. Denwick S. Watts, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Watts, Watts, and Co., of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. He said that under their management they had 32 steamers, ranging from 3,000 to 8,400 tons, which were engaged in general trade all over the world. Personally he had no strong prejudice against shipping rings, but his view in no sense represented the opinions of the members of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, who had put him forward as one who could give evidence on behalf of "tramp" shipowners. No doubt some members of the chamber had very extreme views in the matter. There was nothing in the constitution of shipping rings or conferences which need necessarily cause injury to British or colonial trade, although undoubtedly, when fortified with the system of deferred rebates, the power for evil was there. The question whether the evil had been sufficient to warrant legislation was a question which could be better answered by chambers of commerce than by shipowners. If the rebate system were abolished there would be many opportunities for "tramp" owners to tender successfully for large blocks of rough cargo and to use the same as a basis for loading on the berth against the organized lines. There would be no frequent occasions on which whole vessels would be chartered outright to large shippers, and that would operate to the advantage of the "tramps" for the time being; but the question was would it be advantageous to the trade of the United Kingdom at large? The small shippers, who, he understood, received the same treatment from the conferences as the large shippers, would hardly be likely to benefit by the change, but he could not but think that if any important section of a trade desired to break away from the conferences, they would make the necessary sacrifices in order to do so. Conferences were justified in taking all legitimate means to particular trades against attack, but there was no doubt that some of them carried their operations considerably beyond what was necessary. Even without the prohibition of rebates the tendency was for most of the thoroughly developed trades to go more and more into the hands of the liners, and the "tramp" had to move on and on and on to develop fresh trades. Legislation between one class of shipowners and another hardly appeared either desirable or practicable.

The Chairman.—The system of deferred rebates gives shipowners considerable power over shippers, because there can be no effective competition. —Yes. If this system were a serious grievance, the shippers would probably forfeit their rebates, and in that way do away with the rebate system. —I think so.

In reply to further questions the witness said that he would not advocate any Government interference with the rebate system of deferred rebates, but he would advocate the abolition of the rebate system, and that it would also disappear in Germany. If the rates were held up in Germany, they would not get the orders, and their rates would have to be reduced eventually. The tendency would be to lower the rates.

Sir Hugh Bell.—You do not accept the suggestion that, if the rebate system were abolished, the German shipowner would get his cargo assured to him at home, and then he would be able to come here and compete? —It would lead to the termination of the British vessel going there, and they would keep up the rebate system in other countries.

The Chairman.—Do you agree that the system of deferred rebates enables the conference lines to charge higher rates than they would be likely to get if there were free competition.

Evidence was also given by Sir Walter Egerton, the Governor of Southern Nigeria, who said that the elimination was bad in any trade, and must be prejudicial to the customers of the monopolists. He had spent 23 years in the Straits Settlements, and when he first went there Singapore and Penang were the ports of shipment for a very large portion of the trade of the Dutch possessions in Malay and the Straits. At that time the whole of the carrying trade was done by British ships; the freight was very low, and "tramp" steamers called frequently. The establishment of a conference by the chief shipping lines with deferred rebates compelled merchants to ship by the conference lines, as these were the only lines giving quick and regular communication with Europe. The result was that "tramp" steamers were unable to obtain return freights and ceased to call. The very large increase in freight favoured the establishment of direct lines from the Dutch possessions to Europe, and when those lines were established, Singapore lost valuable trade. As some of the principal firms in the Straits had agencies for lines belonging to the conference, they supported its establishment, and thus the mercantile community offered no undivided opposition to the conference, and weakened the power of the Government to take measures against "tramp" shipping.

The establishment of the conference helped the able management of the North-German Lloyd to double the number of their steamers and increase their size. He believed British lines could work at lower rates than foreign ones, and that, but for the carrying trade having been made so profitable by the increased conference rates, the increased foreign tonnage would have been much less. He did not blame any shipowner for striving to establish and maintain a monopoly of the carrying trade at high rates, but all such arrangements were bad for the Colonies affected. The monopolists were enabled to charge what they liked, and, in addition to the large ordinary freights most extortionate rates were quoted for any unusual cargo that was at all difficult to handle. He favoured the making of any agreement for rebates in the event of exclusive shipments by one or more lines illegal and void. He would legislate to enforce equal treatment to all shippers, and would establish some kind of board of control to which shippers might appeal against such a matter as unusual rates, and so that the granting of secret rebates to any firm or on account of exclusive shipments should be under the line granting such rebates liable to be sued by all other shippers to recover similar rebates. The rebate system had made shipping an extremely profitable trade, and had a model effect of luring at the ports in West Africa amongst others, justified the rates of freight being 50 per cent. higher than elsewhere for the same distance.

The Commission adjourned for a week.

COMPANY LAW IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

A comparative analysis of the Company Laws of the United Kingdom, India, Canada, and other colonies, with a memorandum prepared by the Board of Trade for the Imperial Conference, 1907, has been published as a Blue Book (No. 3389).

Mr. Llewellyn Smith, in an introductory letter to the President of the Board of Trade, explains that the Imperial Conference, after considering the analysis and memorandum, adopted the following resolution, in view of which the Blue Book is now published.

"That it is desirable, so far as circumstances permit, to secure greater uniformity in the Company laws of the Empire, and that the memorandum and analysis prepared on this subject by the Imperial Government be commended to the consideration of the various Governments represented at this Conference."

The memorandum and analysis was prepared by Mr. George Stapleton Barnes, Comptroller of the Companies Department, who discusses the difficulties in the way of the assimilation of the laws relating to joint stock companies in various parts of the Empire. In some respects they are not very great, because the laws of the Colonies are, to a considerable extent, based on those of the United Kingdom. The difficulties are due chiefly to the multiplicity of statutes forming the law not only in the Mother Country, but in the Colonies. We have no fewer than 17 Acts here at home, and in some of the daughter States the number of separate enactments is even greater. Canada relying in many cases on the "same different systems of company law contained in 75 Acts and Ordinances." As regards the United Kingdom a fresh Bill, embodying, among other things, some provisions in force in India and the Colonies, is now before Parliament; there is also a Consolidating Bill which, if passed, would unite all existing statutes in one Act.

Mr. Barnes' views on the question of producing a unified code for the whole Empire are thus set forth: "It is not suggested that absolute uniformity of the company laws of the Empire is attainable, for the varying needs of each part of the Empire must result in special laws for which there is no need in other parts. The 'no-liability' companies, for instance, of Canada and of Australia, in which the shareholders are not liable to pay calls, and in which the pecuniary risk of the members is confined to the amount which they have bona fide actually paid up on the shares, would probably serve no useful purpose in the United Kingdom. Though absolute uniformity may not be practicable there, can be no doubt that a much greater measure of uniformity and simplicity might exist than at present the case in this branch of mercantile law."

The trend of recent legislation in this country has been to endeavour to afford information concerning joint stock companies to all who actually paid up on the ground that publicity is the best protection which can be devised for the benefit of creditors and of investors, and that, moreover, it is fair to demand publicity of companies and to compel disclosure of material facts by them in return for the privilege of limited liability. With regard to the protection of creditors and investors it has been truly said that legislation cannot protect people from the consequences of their own imprudence, recklessness, or want of experience. Nor can the Legislature supply them with prudence, judgment, or business habits. It can, however, make it possible for the creditor or investor to obtain the information necessary to enable him to form a judgment. Facilities in this direction from a very important part of the recent Act of 1900, and the Bill at present before Parliament propose to carry these principles of publicity still further by making companies, first, with the Registrar as to outstanding mortgages and charges more complete, and by imposing a duty on prospectus companies to file statements in lieu of a prospectus with the same material information as to the company which a prospectus is bound by the law to contain.

It is in the direction of increased facilities for acquiring information concerning companies that a step towards uniformity would be commercially most useful, a step, moreover, which could be taken without causing any disturbance. The same information is desired by all, and the same information might be easily made accessible, whether the company was registered in the United Kingdom or elsewhere within the Empire. At present there is much divergence of law and practice in this respect. Most of the Colonial Acts, for instance, provide for an annual return of the issued capital of a company with a list of shareholders. The Dominion Act, on the other hand, makes it a condition necessary when demanded by writing by the Secretary of State. Some of the Colonial Legislatures have required that copies of prospectuses and information as to mortgages and debentures should be filed with the Registrar, but in many Colonies neither the one nor the other is necessary. In India and Victoria alone is the duty of filing an annual balance sheet imposed on companies. In order to show exactly what information and documents are at the present time required to be filed by the companies, the Registrar of the India and Victoria of the United Kingdom, of the India and Victoria, a tabular statement has been prepared.

If a larger step than the one suggested in the preceding paragraph should ever appear to be feasible, it can hardly be doubted that the assimilation of the law of companies throughout the Empire would be a great convenience to the mercantile community generally, especially now in view of the great increase in the number of foreign investors in companies registered in India and in the Colonies, and the result might well be a greater willingness on the part of capital from home to flow into Indian and Colonial undertakings and enterprises.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer continues to fall slowly over Luzon, S. China, Formosa and the Loochoos. It has risen considerably in N.E. Japan.

The depression is very much elongated. It may contain two centres, one to the S.E. of the Loochoos, the other in the neighbourhood of the Balneging Channel.

Pressure is high above the normal by 6.1 inch and upwards over E. Japan, while below the average it is between 0.2 and 0.3 inch below by about 0.15 over Formosa and the Loochoos.

Fresh to strong N. and N.E. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and over the N.E. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. to N. winds, mod' or fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

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THE LATE DR. JOACHIM.

The following remarks appeared in our Shanghai contemporary, just a day or two before the death was announced of the musician.

"It is not difficult to understand the reverence and affection in which Dr. Joachim has been held over by the musical public. Partly it arose from the man's own personality; partly from the selflessness with which he has sunk that personality in his playing, sacrificing all else for sincerity and truth in interpreting the music. We may be dazzled and bewitched for a while by the facile music of a Rubink or a Rosenthal, but that is not the quality which enthrones its owners in our hearts. As a boy Dr. Joachim came under the domination of Mendelssohn and although Mendelssohn's own music, rightly we think, has lost most of the inflated popularity which it enjoyed in the composer's lifetime, as a teacher Mendelssohn had a fine faculty for inspiring sanity and balance in his pupils. Dr. Joachim may be said to rank among the great artists of the world with Wagner and Liszt and Mahler Schumann, but he had never a trace of the whimsicality which occasionally seized the two former musicians and hypnotized their hearers. Fireworks he resolutely eschewed for general breadth of effect; and the famous Joachim quartet was only 'Joachim' in name; in practice it became four instruments speaking as one the message of the musician they interpreted."

There is the greater interest in dwelling upon the particular qualities which made Dr. Joachim supreme in that those qualities are now so generally dropping out of recognition in the musical world, while their place is taken by others which may contain seed of grandeur but certainly harbour germs of insanity. Dr. Joachim is essentially of the old school of musicians, and his retirement is one of the signs which mark the division between the old school and the new. Looking back upon the history of music so far as we may trace it, categorically we find that it falls roughly into three broad periods—the formative period from Guido of Arezzo in the fourteenth century, virtual inventor of the diatonic scale, to Bach and the well-tempered clavier; in the late sixteenth and early eighteenth the great classical period from Bach and Handel to Mozart and Beethoven; and the romantic from Beethoven to Wagner. These divisions are obviously somewhat arbitrary, since each period overlaps the other. Beethoven, for example, is quite as much the first of the romanticists as the last of the classical. Glück in the eighteenth century forerunner of Wagner's ideas; and Beethoven, also in the first half of the nineteenth century was conditioned for the same ambitions, though with far less justice, as those which secure Strauss's station in the twentieth. The dividing line which the name of Wagner marks is hazy, of all and could scarcely be said to denote a period—since Brahms, Tschakovsky and Verdi were all living and producing music of widely different characteristics for some years after his death except for Wagner's super-eminent genius and the fact that his qualities were pregnant of certain defects which threaten to send those who try to surpass him upon the downward path.

LEFT-EYE SHOOTING.

A rather interesting War Office letter, dated July 15th, has been circulated through the Straits command. It will also be found quoted in the home mail papers to this effect:—

I am commanded by the Army Council to invite your attention to the increasing prevalence of left handed shooting among the rank and file of the army, and to point out that the high rate of rapid fire cannot be attained by the man who shoot from the left shoulder with a rifle having a bolt lever on the right hand side.

It would be obviously undesirable to manufacture a different pattern of rifle for left handed men and under the circumstances the best course would appear to be to accustom all recruits to load and fire from the right side on enlistment.

The matter should accordingly be brought to the notice of Brigadier-General Commanding Grouped Regimental Districts with a view to attention being paid to it in Militia Battalions and at Depot and Officers commanding Battalions of the Regular Army should be directed to discourage left handed shooting except in cases where it is evident that a soldier cannot shoot from the right shoulder.

It is rather a pity that the War Office letter betrays no knowledge that the increase of the practice of rapid fire is really due to an increased interest in shooting by the rank and file of the army, and to a determination on the part of the individual soldier, probably under the advice of some intelligent sergeant, to let the best shooting out of himself that he can, for his own credit and for the benefit of the figure of merit of the company to which he belongs. The Army Council have great stress on what appears to it to be the increase of "left-handedness" in the army. The Army Council do not know the fact. What has occurred is this, that individual soldiers who have worked at aiming drill and have fired their annual courses, have discovered for themselves, or have been helped to discover, that their left eye is, for rifle-shooting purposes, by far the better and stronger eye. And, like sensible men, desirous of getting on themselves, the very best they can do with their rifle, they have turned over to the left shoulder, worked at the mechanism of their pull-off, studied their aim, and have found to their own great satisfaction that they have improved their shooting capacity in a very marked, perhaps a marvellous, degree. What the Army Council makes a ground of complaint we do not hesitate to assert is simply an evidence of a keener and more honest desire to improve on the part of the individual soldier. It is as plain as possible that when a man is a recruit and is introduced to the manual and firing exercises he does very exactly what he is told to do, whether he is at other things handed or not. If his study, or the hints of a shooting friend do not add him to the discovery that his right eye,

BAD ECZEMA GAVE BABY BOY NO REST

Face and Hands Were Raw—Used to Scratch Until Blood Came—Suffered Three Months—Sister Afflicted, Too—Both Were

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"My little boy was affected with eczema about the head and face, and had it from birth, but it broke out badly when he was about three months old, and then we couldn't get any rest with him night or day. It was so like that till he was six months old, and then I made up my mind to try Cuticura Remedies and see if it would stop the itching. The first time I used the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent, he got relief and got a nice sleep. I went on with it till it was cleared off the head, and I had to cut all his curls off to get at it to cleanse it. His head and face were all a raw mass. He used to scratch and make it bleed dreadfully. I tried pieces of cotton on his limbs to prevent him hurting himself. When I took my little girl to the doctor for her same trouble, he couldn't do her any good, so I didn't take the boy, but the girl wasn't a bit better now as I used the Cuticura Remedies for her, and she is now on her fourth year and the boy is on his third year. Now he has a lovely head of curls and the girl has Mrs. W. Sterling, Thuring, East Devon, March 6, 1906."

PIMPLES

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Gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use the Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable, always with hot water. No other treatment is so pure, so sweet, so specifically effective.

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probably for the longer range, is not so good as the left, he will continue his service perhaps even as a first class or second class shot, never suspecting what is wrong with him. But if he finds out that his real aiming eye is his left eye, he may become a marksman and remain so as long as he stays with the colours. If we were in charge of the musketry of a battalion, the first thing to be done would be to subject every man to that simple test that determines which of the two apparently quite sound eyes was the more reliable eye, especially at long ranges. There would be no difficulty at all in getting a left-eyed man to do his musketry drills, right-shoulder and right-eye. But for all competitive work and matches, and all the private preparatory practice, a left-eyed man should be encouraged to get the very best results out of himself and out of his rifle. In a campaign, working along a taking cover, he would be an immortal fool if he did not do his best to discover his enemy and point him forthwith. The Army Council letter is dead against the principle of leaving as much as can be safely left to the initiative and individual intelligence of the soldier. The excuse about the inconvenience of manufacture of rifles with a bolt to the left is paltry. The Army Council would, in shooting where so much depends upon the man, sacrifice efficiency to a twaddling desire for mechanical uniformity in the arsenal. Our opinion is that the whole army should be examined for the aiming eye, and on the result of that investigation, to meet the plea of the Army Council, a due portion of left-eyed rifles, not left-handed as it talks of in its ignorance, should be issued for regimental use. And the greatest care should be taken, after preliminary drills, to encourage the left-eyed shot to develop their full abilities with the rifle. (The above remarks are results of long personal experience in shooting from both shoulders, and twenty years of marksmanship.)—Singapore Free Press.

CHINESE RACIAL JEALOUSIES.

On August 10th was issued a Decree in the name of the Emperor Dowager stating that for over two hundred years there have never been any jealousies between Manchus and Chinese, and that of late Manchus posts have been freely given to Chinese, such as the posts of Tartar General, Assistant Military Governor and the like. In a word there have been no distinctions made by the Throne between the two races and men have been appointed according to abilities shown. This is known throughout the empire. At the present crisis, when the country is labouring under difficulties, it should be the manifest duty of one and all to work unanimously for the welfare of the empire to the exclusion of racial jealousies. In the circumstances their Majesties desire to know exactly the present position between Manchus and Chinese, and the officials, both in Peking as well as in the provinces, are commanded each to make a report on the subject and to suggest the best way of doing away with the evils of racial jealousy.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not prepaid for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having Tendered their Resignation, beg to inform the Public in General that they will cease from SATURDAY, the 31st instant, to be the Agents in this Colony of the AGENCIA DO BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, Macao.

ROZARIO & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1379

HANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

THE Agency of the above Bank in Hongkong will from the 1st of September, 1907, be transferred to Messrs. ARKATON V. APCAR & CO., in the place and stead of Messrs. ROZARIO & CO.

Dated the 21st August, 1907.
O. GONCALVES, Attorney.
Do Banco Nacional Ultramarino,
JOAQUIM L. C. GOMES.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE LIST FOR SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS (China Ponies) for the Next RACE MEETING, will close on SATURDAY, 24th instant. Members wishing to Subscribe, who have not already sent in their names, please apply to the Undersigned from whom particulars can be obtained.

H. P. WHITE,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1389

NOW READY.

OUR WINES AND SPIRITS PRICE-LIST, will be forwarded on application. In it will be found everything to suit the tastes of consumers.

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1381

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1382

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Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1356

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COMMENCING in September (afternoons). For further information on application to C. B.
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Hongkong, 12th August, 1907. 1339

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Specs of 12 films cost \$1.20 postage paid.
Send money (postage stamps) with order to—
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have always in stock a supply of the above in all sizes. Prices may be obtained on application.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. 1258

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 181

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT is proposed to form an Infantry Company with a Detachment of Cyclists. All who are desirous of joining are requested to apply personally at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, morning or afternoon.

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain,
Staff Officer H.K.V.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1907. 1285

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 478

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

THE Directors of the P. & O. S. N. Co., London, beg to intimate that, for sailings on and after this date, the PASSENGER RATES from the Straits, China and Japan will be SUBJECT to a SURTAX of 10 per cent.

By Order, E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1361

NOTICE.

THE NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN, beg to intimate that, for sailings on or after this date, the PASSENGER RATES from the Straits, China and Japan will be SUBJECT to a SURTAX of 10 per cent.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO.,
General Agents for Hongkong & China.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1362

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
THE Directors of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Paris, beg to intimate that, for sailings on and after this date, the PASSENGER RATES from the Straits, China and Japan will be SUBJECT to a SURTAX of 10 per cent.

By Order, G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1363

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 305 (Special).
CHINA SEA.
SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

ENTRANCE TO THE WHANGPO RIVER.
WOOSUNG SPIT GAS-LIGHTED BUOY.
ESTABLISHMENT OF.

REFERRING to Notice to Mariners No. 304 (Special), Notice is hereby given that a GAS-LIGHTED BUOY situated by a conical superstructure, painted in Red and Black vertical stripes and showing an oscillating Red Light every 8 seconds, thus:— 4 seconds light, 4 seconds eclipse, has been moored in 10 fathoms of water at L.W.S. From the Woosung Light bears S. 67° 25' W. and is distant 10 miles.

The Woosung Spit Unlighted Buoy and the Light boat, temporarily provided to mark the Whangpo Conservancy works, as called for in Harbour Notification No. 112 of 1906, have been discontinued.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Acting Coast Inspector.
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 13th August, 1907. 1373

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
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Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 33 in PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 15,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS' LEASE.
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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 106

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RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
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For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 35 Years From 1874 to 1905.
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A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "
Length on Top... 714 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 863 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 863 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 314

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "
Length on Top... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 86 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 86 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 62

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 571 feet.
Length on Blocks... 561 "
Length on Top... 561 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 86 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 86 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22

PATENT SLIP.
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steam "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES) equipped with necessary gear, always ready for Short Notice.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1907, Rate of One Pound Fifteen Shillings per Share of \$25 is payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1907, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1907. 1360

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 8% per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, declared at Monday's Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the residence of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 26th August, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, New Praya.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1907. 1364

THE HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)
FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of \$1.00 per Share in respect of the above Company, payable at the Office of Messrs. PERCY SMITH and SMITH, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. No return of Capital will be made without the Share Certificate being produced.

J. HENNESSY SMITH,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1907. 1369

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of \$1.00 per Share in respect of the above Company, payable at the Office of Messrs. PERCY SMITH and SMITH, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. No return of Capital will be made without the Share Certificate being produced.

J. HENNESSY SMITH,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1907. 1369

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON SATURDAY,

the 24th August, 1907, at 2 30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE CURIOS,
Comprising—

OLD SATSUMA VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, WALL PLATES, GOLD and SILVER CLIMBER WARE, TEA SETS, LAQUEWARE, WARE, SILK EMBROIDERIES, OLD BRONZE WALL HANGINGS, KAKEMONOS, IVORY ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1907. 1377

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of Sale of the Right of Erecting and Maintaining a TEMPORARY PIER over Crown Possessions opposite Red North of Kowloon Marine Lot 87, Yauwatt, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1907, at 3 P.M., for a term of 1 year, commencing from the 1st day of September 1907.

PARTICULARS OF THE PIER.

No. of Sale Position Largest Dimension Upset Price

1 opposite Red North of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 87, Yauwatt 197 by 15 \$100

FOR SALE

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS. MIXED STAMPS.
100 for \$0.80. 50 for \$3.00.
150 " 1.75. 100 " 10.00.
200 " 3.50. 150 " 25.00.
250 " 5.75. 200 " 35.00.
275 " 9.00. 300 " 55.00.

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c.
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHIC POSTCARDS and all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited.
G. H. CHAN & CO.,
1145 Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mail from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1905.

ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1800), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

TO LET

TO LET.

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OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1160

TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.
Chap rent.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1114

TO LET.

NOS. 3 and 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tannis Court and Electric Lights.
No. 45, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. From 1st July.
"CHERRY VILLAS." A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 869

TO LET.

NOS. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1907. 197

TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—
IN WANCHAI ROAD.
GODOWN, built of brick with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907. 879

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Top Floor, (over Caldbeck MacGregor). OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.
BELLIS TERRACE HOUSES, Robinson Road.
No. 6, CAMERON VILLAS (PRAY), Furnished. Chap rent. From September and October.
No. 6, DES VEAUX VILLAS (PRAY), No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 1102

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1192

TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road.
No. 52, CAINE ROAD, &
Nos. 27, 31, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1103

TO BE LET.

A 8 from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

HOTEL TO LET.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL at Kowloon as a going concern for lease on very easy terms, either whole or in part with 35 Bedrooms, most completely and comfortably furnished. Electric Light and Fans installed. Two public Bars and Billiards. Has been conducted as a First-Class Hotel. Proprietor is willing to go shares with the lessee.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
J. RUTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 1316

TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907.
Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 992

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM on Second Floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.
Apply to—
REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 795

TO LET

TO LET.

A suit of 3 LARGE and ONE SMALL ROOMS with Bath Room attached, and Verandah all round, on the First Floor in College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street, facing "Glenalee." Can have the use of a Kitchen, can be rented singly or the whole.
GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarter.

ROOMS on Second Floor of VICTORIA BUILDING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, suitable for Offices.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1907. 821

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
No. 38, CAINE ROAD.
AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland Street.
GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

Nos. 1 & 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1907. 94

TO LET.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9a, 9b, 9c and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 909

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. 1989

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 1800

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 191

TO LET.

SHOPS and FLATS in Des Vaux Road Central.
No. 6, CAMERON TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1155

TO LET.

3 STORIED GODOWN No. 127, Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
REUTER, BROECKELMANN & Co.,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1129

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"HIGHLANDS," Kimberley Road, Kowloon. 6-ROOMED HOUSE, Electric Lights and Tennis Court. Moderate rental to good tenant.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1907. 1375

TO LET.

NO. 28, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
THE COMPTON, Nippon Yusen

"A Perfect Beverage, combining Strength, Purity, and Solubility."—*Medical Annual.*

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"In favour it is perfect, pure and well prepared."—*British Medical Journal.*



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Hongkong, 17th August, 1907.

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Miss I. Hamilton	Hon. Mrs. M. Ward

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

INSECT REPELLING—WATER POWER FROM A QUARTER-MILE HEAD—RADIUM HEAT IN TUNNELS—AFRICA'S NEWEST MAMMALS—AN EVEN TEMPERATURE BOTTLE—ELECTRIC SHARPENING OF FILES—ALCOHOL MAIN UTILITY—A SINGULAR SUBSTANCE—GREAT RAIN.

In a series of exhaustive experiments, two Germans, M. Otto and R. O. Neumann, have tested about thirty reputed repellents of mosquito bites, including the essential oils. Only clove oil, caraway oil, eucalypti oil and oil of Spanish hops proved effective in keeping away the insects, and these only for a short time. It is concluded that the repellent effect is not due to the penetrating odor but to temporary irritation of the insects' breathing organs. Clove oil seems to be the most suitable substance to use, and this will do good service in most cases, but it has the disadvantage of irritating delicate skins.

The highest fall of water ever used for power seems to be that of Lake Brera, in Switzerland, where is located the most powerful electricity generating station in Europe. The water of the Poschiavina, in the Poschiavina Valley, is let through a great conduit, three miles long, to the reservoir, from which five sets of enormous pipes conduct it to the power station at a level 1280 feet lower. Electric energy of 30,000 horse-power is distributed from the generators to points along the shores of Lakes Como and Maggiore, and as far as the great plain of Milan.

An excess of radium in the rocks of the Simplon Tunnel has been found by Prof. J. Joly of Dublin, and he concludes that this may account for the unusually high temperature. He suggests further that high temperatures from radium may have played a part in mountain building. A great excess of radium in clay and ooze from the North and South Atlantic tends to confirm Sir John Murray's theory that these deep sea deposits are cosmic dust, and hints that much of our radium has come from space.

The new zebra discovered by J. E. Speares in Portuguese East Africa resembles the ordinary type in shape, but the head, neck, forelegs and fore-half of the body are dark brown in color, the hind part of the body, including the legs, having the usual stripes. The natives report that the animal is becoming very scarce, although a whole herd was seen. The creature is very timid, and its agility enabled it to elude the hunter, whose long pursuit resulted in failure to obtain a specimen. The new antelope seen in the same region has the size and shape of the Boer meerkat or impala, the chief difference being a black line down the back and on each hind leg. The species is exceedingly wild and active, lives in herds of ten to fifty, and presents a strange appearance as the group starts in flight with a wild leap of ten feet or more.

The remarkable heat-insulating effect of a vacuum is strikingly brought out in the claims made for a new sportsman's bottle. The vessel has double walls, being really one bottle within another with a sealed-up intervening space from which the air has been withdrawn. It is asserted that liquids in this bottle can be kept hot forty-eight hours in the coldest weather and that iced beverages will retain their delicious coolness for weeks in the hottest summer.

In an electrolytic method of sharpening files, the tool is connected with the positive pole of a battery of twelve Bunsen cells, and then placed in a bath of 4 parts of sulphuric acid in 100 of water. The negative electrode is a spiral of copper wire encircling the file, without touching it. The process requires ten minutes, and the renovated files are declared to be as satisfactory as when first made.

"Alkothine," the new motor gas, is a mixture of air, alcohol vapor and acetylene, resulting from the spraying of dilute alcohol over calcium carbide. It proves to be a cheaper fuel than gasoline, and the necessary apparatus for producing it can be adapted to any high-speed gasoline motor.

A singular property of platinum amalgam was discovered by Prof. Moissan just before his death. After mercury and water are shaken together they speedily separate into distinct layers, but if the mercury contains platinum in solution, the mass swells to about five times its original volume, forming an emulsion that gives no sign of change after twelve months. The microscopist shows it to consist of minute globules of metal and water. Even when boiled in water or cooled to 80 deg. below zero there is no separation. The effect is the same with alcohol, ether, ammoniac solution, turpentine oil or chloroform instead of water, but not with benzene. Amalgams of silver, gold and copper separate from water as readily as pure mercury.

The most remarkable rainfall on record seems to have been that of a thunderstorm in Suva, Fiji, on the night of August 8th, 1906. To the Royal Meteorological Society of London Mr. R. T. Holmes reports that the fall was continuous from 6 p.m. until sunrise of the following day, and that the rain gauge, holding 12.5 inches—was overflowing at 10 p.m., again at 2 a.m., and a third time at 3 a.m. This is an actual measurement of more than 37 inches. Besides the unknown overflow, it is supposed that there was a further loss of about eleven per cent on account of the height of the gauge, which

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Powder Chamois will enable you to do it. For Specialties for the Skin see the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

was 25 feet above the ground. The conclusion is that not less than 41 inches of rain must have fallen in about thirteen hours.

The roof umbrella of a Vienna architect is a covering of silk or other material supported on the shoulders by means of two thin rods and a band across the chest. When not in use it folds into a very small space. The hands are left free, and the device is especially recommended for persons who sometimes work in rain, like architects, engineers and artists.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN CHINA.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent sends an alarming account of the gradual increase of popularity which has come of late to the revolutionary party in China. He claims that an evidence of this popularity may be found in the fact that the leaders of every petty outbreak, whatever be the purpose of their disturbance, call themselves "Anarchists" for the sake of the popularity attaching to the name, and he alleges that the Chinese Government itself is considerably perturbed by apprehension that if a real anti-dynastic movement took place in the Middle Kingdom, foreign powers would no longer show it the cold shoulder as they did in former years. This correspondent thinks that the extreme severity shown by China in its treatment of recent rebels in the Province of Anhui must be interpreted as indicating much uneasiness. Governments do not resort to such cruel steps unless their moral balance has been somewhat disturbed, and at any rate this Anhui purge of recent history has left a scalding flame of resentment in the bosoms of many Chinese.

We *Japan Mail* do not know on what authority the *Asahi's* correspondent makes the above assertions, and we do not doubt that they will elicit from certain journals in China criticisms similar to those provoked by the accounts which Japanese newspapers published of the rebellion a few weeks ago in Kwangtung. These criticisms were based on the assumption that Japan has some overt reason for wishing to promote the world that China is in an unequal condition, but no rational attempt whatever was made to demonstrate why such a desire should be based between the lines of Japanese correspondence reports. It is indeed characteristic of the time that the average publicist believes himself to be making a coup if he can attribute some evil motive to the object of his criticism, though in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the discovery of such motives bears witness rather to the tortuousness of the critic's intellect than to the evil intent of the criticized. We can not for our own part discover the slightest reason for suspecting that Japan wants to create an alarm in the world about China's condition, but we do think that the Japanese know a great deal more about Chinese affairs than the average foreigner knows, and we therefore read their comments and intelligence with considerable interest.

MY BROKER.

Who daily toils from ten to four?
My broker.
Who smiles when I advise employe?
My broker.
Who charges me most fearful rates?
Who tells me I shall follow Gates,
And of a home in K. fire prates?
My broker.
Who smother me with market views?
My broker.
Who favours me with all his news?
My broker.
He'll "toss me who shall pay for drinks"
I lose, and then he says he thinks
That I should buy a line of Zins.
My broker.
Who sends me statements each account?
My broker.
Whose "com" makes up the chief amount?
My broker.
Who watches me near out my hair
By hand's—when I am a bear?
Who daily tells me not to swear?
My broker.
Who owns expensive motor-cars?
My broker.
Who smokes the choicest of cigars?
My broker.
Whose silken tongue always my fears?
Who urges me to buy D. B. cars?
Who seems me when I shed great tears?
My broker.
I toil both day and night to keep
My broker.
Whose form do I hate in my fitful sleep?
My broker.
Some day my broker I shall meet
When I sell machine in the "steet."
Who'll hasten my with footsteps fit?
My broker.
—E. J. S. in *Daily Report*.

A *Gallant of Guessey*, by PHILIP L. STEVENSON. London: G. G. Bell and Sons. Here is a stirring fifteenth century story of days when kings were all more or less tyrants and of times when gallants lived only for love and battle. The *Gallant of Guessey*, although valiant in the fight, was not constant in his amours, and this led to his undoing. His first love was a coquette, whom he deserted for the more adorable Queen Marquise de Valdes. But being betrayed into the hands of the King of France, the brother of his lover, he is sentenced to be hanged, and although he cheats the gallows he dies shortly afterwards. The story is brightly written, and like most set in the brave days of old affords pleasant reading.

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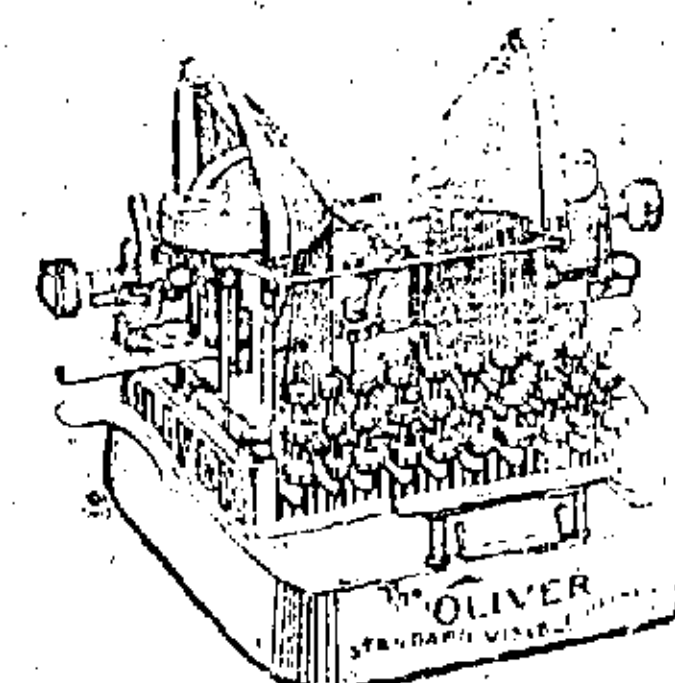
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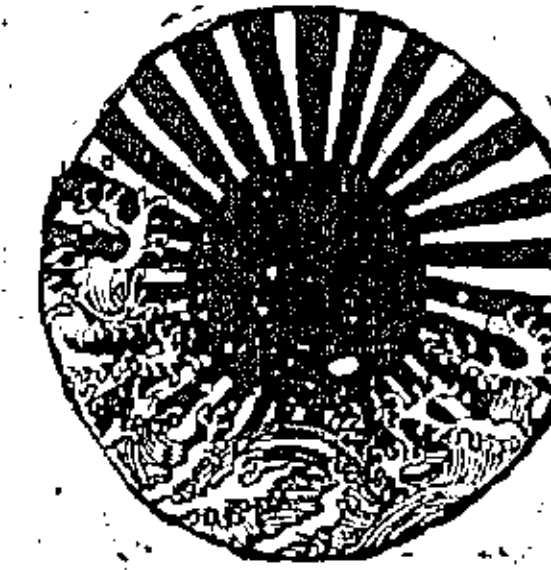
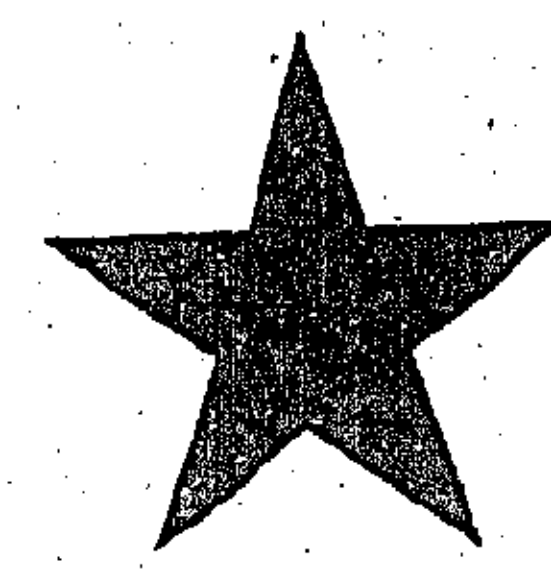
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so easily, so pleasantly, and so thoroughly. That is why it is in such constant demand all over the world.

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